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THE SUN, New York City.

Not We.

The Chicago journals exhibit a gratifying but none the less suspicious admiration of the far-away Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, who happened formerly to be the leading opponent of the rape of the World's Fair. The Herald purrs sweetly

" In nominating Roswatt P. Prowes for the Governorship of New York the Democracy has placed in the line of succession a man well worthy to rank with the ent sent statesmen who have held that office before utm The Chicago Times is neither less laudetory nor less accurate in describing our

candidate: "Mr. Plower is essentially a Democrat. He has a gaired wealth, but he has never lost hearty touch with the people. A man of restless energy, unbounded generosity, great heartiness, and unfailing tact, he has long been and is long likely to continue to be one of the

The display of such enthusiasm for a local candidate a thousand miles away is too unusual not to suggest the explanation that our esteemed Chicago contemporaries wait to hear some return compliments passed upon their noble champion and benefactor. the assistant locator of the Great Show, the Republican candidate against Mr. FLOWER. the Hon. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT.

Do they want us to glorify FASSETT? We won't do it. We are against him.

#### Religion and Democracy in France. There is going on under our eyes in

France one of the most remarkable revulsions of opinion that has been witnessed in a hundred years.

From the foundation of parliamentary institutions in that country, the democratic spirit and the Catholic Church have been arrayed against each other in seemingly implacable hostility. The secularization of ecclesiastical property was followed by the refusal of a great majority of the episcopate and priesthood to take the outh of allegiance to the Constitution published exactly a century ago. The second French republic was wrecked upon the same obstacle, for the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851, was rendered possible only by the existence of a reactionist Catholic majority in the legislative chamber. So, too, the third republic, to which the Versailles Assembly reluctantly gave birth, had up to the autumn elections of 1877 a desperate struggle for existence against an alliance of Catholicism with the friends of monarchy. Indeed, for twelve years longer events seemed to justify GAM-BETTA'S warning to his fellow Republicans "In clericalism see your enemy." For the influence exerted by Bishops and priests in rural districts was the most powerful impelling cause behind the Boulangist movement, whose overthrow in the general election of 1889 required the most relentless exercise of the means of pressure and seduction at the disposal of the Ministry in power. Had this state of things continued, had Bourson and Bonapartist pretenders continued to find supporters in the shief Catholic ecclesiastics, the workings of the parliamentary machinery would have remained subjected to the same derangement which they experienced in England itself in the reigns of WILLIAM and MARY and of Anne, or so long as a considerable number of Jacobites were returned to the may differ as to the direction and rate of progress, they shall both be equally loyal to the constitutional régime itself.

Now for the first time there is a prospect that the needful conditions of a true gov ernment by parties may be forthcoming in the French legislature, through an almost universal acquiescence of the people in the republic. For such a momentous change in the convictions and feelings of a large fraction of the citizens - a change not less revo lutionary because gradual and peaceful-France will be, no doubt, primarily in debted to the sagacity and foresight of Lec XIII. We may be certain that Cardinal LAVIGERIE, unless he had been certain that his words would be sanctioned by the head of the Church, would never have ventured to invite his co-religionists as he did in a memorable speech, to desert the reactionists forever and to march in a body into the Republican camp. At all events, his words were formally sanctioned. and even emphasized, by the Supreme Pontiff, when Bishop FREPPEL bore the auxious protests of the Monarchists to the Vatiena

On the other hand, it must as freely

be admitted that the overtures of the Catho-He Church have been met in a cordial spirit by President Cannot, Premier DE FREYER NET. M. JULES FERRY, and other influen tial members of the Republican faction at present dominant in the Chamber of Deputies. That is to say, what is left of the old Opportunists, joined with a considerable section of the Republican Left, see in the future the materials of strong moderate party obtainable through fusion with the existing Republicans of the Centre, like M. LEON SAY, and through the substitution at the next general election of Catholic Conservative Republicans for the present champions of monarchy. It is not yet a year since the first symptom of the new movement appeared in the famous toast proposed at the banquet in Algiers by Cardinal Lavidente. All the that will normally elapse be needed to complete a radical transformation in the attitude of zealous Catholies toward republican institutions. Steeped as they are in an age-long tradition of ana few of the Bishops and a small fraction of the priesthood may long show themselves recalcitrant to the counsel of the Holy Father and to the resultant veering of Cath

The avowed adhesions, however, to th new programme of the Church have been numerous and striking during the recent progress of President Carnor through the French provinces. The Bishop of Grenoble, Mgr. Fava, signified in a public and unusu ally impressive way his frank acceptance of the republican regime, and many other members of the episcopate and priesthood followed his example , with more or less of outward demonstration. Another sign of the leaven working in the mass of the Catholic population is the formation of an ostensibly neutral party, which, designedly or not, is destined to serve as a bridge between the quondam friends of monarchy

olic opinion.

and the republic. We refer to the recent creation in Paris of an association under the auspices of Cardinal RICHARD, and under the name of "Union of Christian France," which, without as yet going so far as to proclaim a formal adhesion to the republic, announces a purpose of remaining neutral in politics, and of devoting itself exclusively to the defence of religious interests. This is evidently a phase or stage in the evolution promoted by LEO XIII., and intended, by the conversion of all French Catholics to republicanism, to put an end to the persecution

of the Church by the State.

Of course there is a considerable fraction of the French Republicans who look with jealous and suspicious eyes on this movement of Catholic opinion, and on the willingness to further it evinced by President CARNOT and his Ministers. The perpetuators of Jacobin traditions-more anticlerical than GAMBETTA ever was when anticlericalism seemed the quintessence of good sense-foresee the extinction of their own influence through the wholesale admittance of Catholics into the Republican fold. They know that with the disappearance from the Chamber of a Catholicreactionist minority, avowedly hostile to the republic, their own most effective war ery will be silenced, their batteries will be muzzled, their occupation will be gone. They are accordingly doing their utmost to upset the plan of the organizers of the new movement, and to dismay and repel Catholic converts to republican ideas. Thus M. LOCKROY has given notice that at the open ing of the approaching session he will interpellate the Government concerning its attitude toward Catholicism. So, too, the Protestant paster, Dide, who lately published an apology for DANTON, is said to e preparing a new discourse against clericalism in the Senate. It is not, however, in the least likely that either the one or the other will succeed in arresting a movement which may indeed experience delay, but which undoubtedly expresses the instincts of moderate liberalism always strong in Frenchmen-a movement, moreover, which s the outgrowth of the whole existing

#### Mills Hoists Again the Flag of Defeat.

relations and dignity of France.

political situation, and which is intimately

connected with the change in the external

The explanation of Mr. MILLS's extraordinary performance at Mansfield on Saturday night should be sought for in the present condition of his own canvass for the Speakership of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress, rather than in the requirements of the Democratic party in its Ohio campaign.

For weeks and months the Texan has seen his prospects waning before the growing importance of Judge Chisp as a candidate for Speaker. This is particularly the case in the South and Southwest, where Mr. MILLS had expected to encounter no rival strong enough to be troublesome. For the sake of the vote of the Southern and Western delegations in the next House, Mr. MILLS had gone so far as to base his pretensions chiefly upon his record as an advocate of the free coinage of silver, shoving back the tariff issue, and his historic services to the cause of free trade, to a secondary place in his political autobiography. This brought him for a time into antagonism with his old partner, the Hon-GROVER CLEVELAND, who kept harping on the old issue to the exclusion of everything else; but Mr. MILLS apparently cared little for that so long as it seemed that he could command the Southern and Western votes us the great Southern representative of free silver.

But the movement in favor of Judge Crisp

for Speaker has gone on steadily in the

South and Southwest in spite of Mr. Mills's frantic efforts to call attention to himself as the free silver leader. He has waved the argent shield in vain before the eyes of his fellow Southrons. It was only last week, for example, that the New Orleans Times Democrat reported Gen. CATCHINGS of Mis-House of Commons. For the essence of sissippi as predicting that every vote of that mment by parties is that, while these | State in Congress would be east in caucus for CRISP next December. In the same way Mr MILLS has witnessed the almost grotesque failure of the attempts of his constant friend, Major Jones of the St. Louis Republic, to stem the swelling tide of Judge Crisp's popularity with the Missouri Democrats. On all sides in the South, where he is best known, the Corsleana claimant has heard himself described as a statesman unfit by temperament, and inadequate in ability, to exercise the duties of the high office to which he aspires. His pose as a free colnage man has not helped him in the very ections of the country where alone it could e expected to promote his interests. In plain English, Mr. MILLS has been forced to haul down his free silver flag and hoist

> He has done precisely what might have een expected of a person of his narrow shrewdness and rather ordinary intellectoal resources. The indiscretion of the managers of the Democratic canvass in Ohlo in inviting Mr. MILLS to speak in that State has given him an opportunity; and the discomfort of Mr. CLEVELAND under his cruel treatment by Major McKinley and the Republican leaders, has afforded MILLS a hint which he is not slow to turn to account. The Texas candidate for Speaker has torn off his silver trappings and come out in sight of the country as a free trade candidate, pure and simple; apwaring incidentally as the herole rescuer of GROVER CLEVELAND from the embarrass ing position which he has occupied ever since Major McKinney kidnapped that plump person and carried him off for exhibition upon the Republican stump as a witness against Governor Campbell and the Democratic platform.

The Mansfield speech of the Hon. Rogen

omething else in its place.

Q. Mills, declaring that the silver issue is of no consequence and that the tariff issue is the sole issue, was, for reasons personal to Mr. Mills himself, about as humiliating a performance as ever was witnessed in American politics. In that respect, before the next general election will however, it is of small public interest. In another view, it is humorous in the extreme. In the face of this year's abundant harvest, insuring to the country a long season of such prospertipathy and in bitter memories of suffering, ity as it has never before experienced, and making happy and hopeful every cifizen who can see an inch beyond his nose, the Texas free trader has the astonishing audaelty to tell the American people that they are in "the valley of shadows;" that 'in every part of the land, north, east, outh, and west, there is widespread discontent and every manifestation of unrest;" that "complaint is coming from every quarter that the life struggle is growing harder and the way is growing darker;" that "we ourselves have brought all of our troubles to our own doors; the guilt is ours and the stonement must be made by ourselves:" and that the only way out of " the valley of

GROVER CLEVELAND and the Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS led the Democracy to a defeat that was unnecessary in 1899, and that will not be repeated in 1892!

Surely, no more unfortunate time could have been chosen by Mr. Mills for sounding the old gamut of pessimistic misrepresentation. The answer to his picture of desolation and his predictions of disaster came back from millions of acres of wheat and corn, merrily waving in the September breeze; and from the smiling faces of the Ohio farmers who listened to his gloomy utterances with something of the same sensations as were experienced by the guest invited to the wedding festival. when the awful Ancient Mariner buttonholed him and held him fast for more than

one hour and three-quarters. Yet it is only fair to add that a valuable lesson may be derived from Brother MILLS's speech at Mansfield. That prolonged effort of relapsed monomania shows what the next national campaign would be, providing that the Democracy should lose both its memory and its common sense, and, ignoring all the strong, living issues that invite the party to victory, should intrust its fortunes again to the MILLSES and the CLEVELANDS of '88.

### Pay Your Own Way.

Our esteemed but excitable contemporary the Chicago Tribune, speaks of the \$5,000,000 or \$7,000,000 or \$10,000,000 which Chicago is preparing to bunco the United States out of as "that money which Congress will be asked to loan on good security."

If the security is good, why ask the United States to lend the money? The capitalists of the city of Boston, for instance, have made a great many loans on Chleago property and prospects. Why doesn't Chicago go to Boston for the money? Why doesn't she come to New York? There is plenty of money here to be had on good security. Where are the Chi-cago millionaires of whose patriotism as compared with the selfishness of the sordid plutocrats of the decaying East we have heard so much? Here is their chance to be patriotic and get a good investment at the same time. Are they not satisfied with the desirability of the security? If they are not, they had better keep their doubts to themselves. In the present condition of the Chicago mind, doubters are liable to be ducked in the azure waters of Lake Michigan or bound hand and foot and thrown under Mr. YERKES'S famous man-slaughtering cable

The simple fact is that Chicago, by kind permission of Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT and the Republican party, is going into the Fair business for what she can make in money and advertising. It is unfortunate that the real object and purpose of the so-called Columbian Exposition should have been forgotten and the international commemoration of a cardinal event in history degraded to a coarse commercial speculation. But since the Fair is to be held in Chicago it must be a thing of the booth and the slot machine. Nobody grudges to Chicago the millions that she will make out of the speculation, but it is merely justice o the rest of the country to insist that she shall pay her own way, as she promised to do, and not bleed the United States. There is no doubt of Chicago's ability and willingness to spend all and return none of any money which the United States may be foolish enough to lend her. But Chicago is going to make a great deal of money out of the show. She should be made to go through the novel experience of putting her hand into her own pocket for the wherewithal. She ought to be ashamed of figuring before the world as a sturdy beggar.

# Tights and the Stage.

A young lady of this city has gone on the stage because of her father's loss of his fortune. It is very creditable to her that she starts out thus to earn her own living, and it is not improbable that she has chosen the employment for which she is best fitted. It is creditable to her also that she cepted the necessities of her situation and appeared without resistance in the costume which the part assigned to her on the stage requires. She wears tights.

Of course if the costume were really imnodest, Miss Washburn could not wear it without a loss of self-respect which would not be compensated by any gain of money she might make by such an exhibition of herself. Even filial duty could not justify the moral sacrifice. She would earn money at the price of her shame, and all decent people would revolt against her course. An effort was made this year to secure the pasasge of a law in a Western State to forbid the wearing of such a costume on the stage by women as an offence against good morals and conducive to public degradation. If it was reasonable and necessary, she is a shameless

creature. So far from being that, she is both a modest and a sensible girl. She wears tights on the stage because they are in accordance with the conventions of the theatre. Hundreds of other young women wear them there, and the public are as accustomed to see them on the stage as they are to observing the flowing draperies of women in everyday life. The usual feminine dress may be worn shamelessly and tights may be worn with entire modesty. What are called tights reveal the legs, but so also the conventional bathing costume makes that exhibition, and yet modest and innocent women are not afraid to appear in it when the necessities of bathing require. Along the sea beaches during the whole of the past summer thousands o ladies thus chal have been seen daily, and they have not been alone, but accompanied by men bathers. They have been both matrons and maidens of the strictest conventionality and the purest character. Sometimes their legs have even been bare to the knees, and yet nobody's moral sense has been shocked.

The reason for this is that custom and conventionality determine what is modest and suitable in raiment, and they vary in their requirements according to the occasion and are not fixed by any, absolute law without regard to difference of circumstances. The full evening costume of a lady would outrage propriety if it were worn in the street and in the broad daylight. People would hoot at the woman who went abroad in a low-cut corsage and with arms bare to the shoulder, and they would do the same if she appeared on Broadway in one of the bathing costumes worn so unconcernedly at the seacoast this summer. So also would people stare if she went to a ball in a street costume or plunged into the breakers with a trailing gown. She must dress appropriately. What is suitable and modest for one place and at one time is regarded as immodest and offensive at another and with different surroundings. Exhibiting the bare arms and a portion of the

exhibition shall be made, and it is the convention of women themselves. They lay down the law as to that matter, and they know wherein modesty consists and when its bounds are passed. The best and purest of mothers have not objected to their daughters wearing ball costumes.

Another convention governs the stage

and it admits of the exposure of the contour of the legs. People are accustomed to seeing tights in the theatre, and in many of the exigencies of the stage they are real ly more modest than flowing draperies would be. A ballet dancer in a long dress, for instance, would be an immodest and provocative figure. The spectacles of the stage often require, too, that tights shall be worn. Of themselves they would be modest anywhere. They are only made improper off the stage by convention. If they were the regular dress of women, no one would think of objecting to them on such a ground. Some of the dress reformers advocate the adoption of a modification of the stage tights as the usual feminine costume, and so far as modesty goes, there is nothing against the success of their plan. The only obstacle in their way is custom and convention, which have always provided draperies for women.

Miss Washburn therefore no more vio lates propriety by wearing tights on the stage than she outrages it when she appears at a ball in a ball costume, on the street in street costume, or goes into the sea in the customary bathing dress. She is simply following convention as it applies to the theatre in such parts as she undertakes. If she was unwilling to obey the convention, she ought not to have gone on the stage.

## The Exclusion of Immigrants.

The decision just rendered by Judge CHARLES L. BENEDICT of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York in the case of ADOLF FEINKNOFF, a detained immigrant, is an important exposition of the new immigration law passed on March 3, 1891.

The acting Commissioner of Immigration at this port ordered FEINKNOFF to be sent back to Europe on the ground that he was a person likely to become a public charge. The testimony which was taken under the act of Congress as to the right of the immigrant to enter the United States, showed that he was an Austrian cabinetmaker, 40 years of age, who had worked at his trade twenty-five years, and was able to find employment in this country. He was unmarried, had baggage worth upward of twenty dollars, and had never been an inmate of an almshouse or prison. Gen. JAMES R. O'BEIRNE, the acting Commissioner, simply refused to believe these statements of FEINENOFF, and detained him at the Barge Office until he could be returned to the country whence he came. There upon a writ of habeas corpus was sued out in the Federal court in FEINENOFF's behalf, and Judge BENEDICT has directed his release The basis of the decision is the insufficien-

cy of the testimony to establish the proposition that the alien seeking admission to the United States was, in fact, likely to become a public charge. The evidence was all one way. It was not contradicted in a single particular. It was met only by a refusal of the inspecting officer to accept it as true. This is not enough to justify the detention and enforced return of the immigrant, according to the view which Judge BENEDICT takes of the act of March 3, 1891 That statute, he thinks, was not intended to confer any greater powers upon Federal officers than were possessed by State officers who were authorized to examine immigrants under the earlier act of Congress on the subject, which was passed in 1882; and he holds that if Congress had meant to invest the Commissioner of Immigration with the authority to exclude immigrants solely by reason of his avowed disbelief in uncontradicted testimony showing that the alien was not within the prohibited classes, the intention would have been manifested in explicit language.

No doubt this interpretation accords best with the spirit of our laws and institutions It must be admitted, however, that the statute is readily capable of a more strict and narrow construction. The act of 1891

"The following classes of aliens shall be exclude from admission into the United States, in accordance with the existing acts regulating immigration, other than those concerning Chinese laborers: All idiots, in-same persons, paupers or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or mis demeanor involving moral turpitude, polygamists, and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shows on special inquiry that such person dees not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes or to the class of contract laborers excluded by the act of Feb. 26, 1886."

It may fairly be said that this language creates in the case of each immigrant a presumption that he belongs to one of the excluded classes of allens, and imposes upon him the burden of proving otherwise. Such seems to be the import of the requirement that it shall be "affirmatively and satisfactorily shown" that he does not come within any of the categories of the statute. If the alien thus applying for admission into the United States must prove that he is neither a pauper nor likely to become one, and for this purpose offers his own testimony, why is the officer who hears it obliged to accept it as true any more than a Judge in court is bound to believe the evidence given by an interested party in a lawsuit?

The officer is practically a Judge for the purposes of the particular inquiry. The immigrant is as truly an interested party as the plaintiff or the defendant in an action at law. To require the officer to give credence to statements which are belied by the im migrant's appearance, demeanor, and manper, certainly may be deemed unreasonable while a Judge is at liberty to reject the uncontradicted testimony of a litigant standing in an analogous position.

We make these suggestions, not to show that Judge Benedict's decision is incorrect. but to point out the different views which can be taken of the recent legislation in reference to the exclusion of undestrable immigrants from this country, and to emphasize the importance of having the power of the Federal authorities clearly defined by an adjudication in the Supreme Court or by further action on the part of Congress.

The Rev. THOMAS DIXON, Jr., on Sunday, in his usual preliminary talk before the sermon at the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church. uttered a most sensational and indiscriminate denunciation of the municipal authorities, charging them with making the Croton water undrinkable and the streets saturated with dipththeria. The most careless words of a vehement and popular preacher are apt to be listened to with uncriticising interest and credulity, and the Rev. THOMAS DIXON'S remarks about impurity of the Croton water were shadows," the one means of escape from "the scourge that is tormenting the land and driving contentment out of so many homes," is to raily again around the old hanner of free trade, under which the Hon.

The one means of escape from bust has never been accounted of itself improper and immodest by civilization, as a study of the fashion plates for centuries homes," is to raily again around the old hanner of free trade, under which the Hon.

The water supply of the city," he said, "is declared by experts to be unfit for swit, "is declared by experts to be unfit for everently perme the views of former sovereigns in regard that his hearers must have been impressed by them. "The water supply of the city," he said, "is declared by experts to be unfit for everently perme the views of former sovereigns in regard that after he had heard a report of certain many respects obscure, and his arguments not to the point. His proposition need not be entertained." that his hearers must have been impressed by

Croton water pass his lips, and if he were dying would "have to drink it in the dark." Why the disgust of this sensitive minister of the Gospel should be lessened by drinking contaminated water in the dark is mystery, but the phrase was doubtless used for its rhotorical effect. It is, however, a seri-

ous matter for the spiritual guide of many simple-minded people to declare that the only water obtainable by any but the rich is not fit for human use and that he himself does not drink it.

There is, however, no need for alarm. The Rev. THOMAS DIXON, Jr., was simply sensational and incorrect. No expert of reputation, it is safe to say, has declared the water supplied to New York unfit for human use. The sole cause for this outery is simply that the chemists, who at regular intervals analyze the water, reported "traces" of nitrites in it, meaning by "traces" an infinitesimal amount. This means that the standard of mathematical purity is not attained: it does not mean that the water is dangerously unwholesome. Even as it is, according to the official reports obtainable in the year 1885, the Croton water is superior to the water drunk in London, Exeter, Plymouth, Glasgow, and to most of the drinking water of Great Britain and Ireland, which generally contains more than a "trace" of nitrites and nitrates. However desirable it may be to protect the Croton watershed from all contamination, flowing water inevitably purifles itself, and so long as the people of Albany thrive on the water of the Hudson, only a few miles below the city of Troy, no man, much less a clergyman, is justified in calling Croton water unfit to drink.

If Lieutenant-Governor Jones's own statement in writing is believed, he is still a Democrat. Jours turned up, right side up with care, at the barbecue of the Albany Alliancemen with this announcement:

"Lack of time renders it impossible to go into details and I can only say that I am in full accord with any movement that sincorely attempts to secure for every human being his rights."

What need to go into details? Thomas Jur-PERSON himself could hardly have penned a better brief statement of the fundamental principles of genuine Democracy.

On the authority of a gentleman who is perhaps the closest, although not the wisest friend that the Hon. J. Sloat Fasserr has in the world, we record a denial of the report that the young Republican candidate disgraced himself last Thursday by publicly referring to Mr. Tilden as "the tricklest, most unconscion able politician in the State, SAMMY TILDEN." We are glad to believe that the denial tells

The buccaneer has been turned loose in Africa again and the poor natives must suffer. There has been nothing so disgraceful in African exploration as Dr. Peters's journey to Victoria Nyanza, with no trade goods to pay his way, but with plenty of powder and ball for anybody who objected to his seizing all the cattle and vegetables he wanted. He is at it again, and the Masai are learning to their cost with what cruelty and wantonness a white man may prove the superiority that repeating rifles confer upon him.

There was a vigorous protest from all the friends of Africa when Perens returned from his bloody march to the lake; but Germany seemed proud of him. KEUPP gave him a canon, and back he went to carry out further schemes in "the interest of civilization:" and there is little hope of the reformation of a man who can write of "the cattle that Heaven sent me." when he took them by killing their owners.

# THE GREAT BUNCO GAME.

Chicago's Attempted Fraud Upon the United

From the Rt. Louis Globe Des There is no doubt that the money advanced by the lovernment in aid of the World's Fair has been loosely and unprofitably expended; and this fact is sufficient of itself to defeat all schemes for further investments

From the Indianapolis Sun. The fact reems to be that Chicago herself is cutting quite a lamentable figure. Built upon borrowed capi-tal, blessed with a great fire that made her a prosperous pauper and inculcated in her the babit of receiving charity and festered by boom and bluster, she was the unfittest large city of the Union in which to hold the Columbian Exposition. It was to have been expected that she would fail to redeem the extravagant prom-

that she would rail to request the caviraragans prous-ises which she made to get the Pair.

From the Boston Dully Advertiser.

In view of such a record, for Chicago to come before Congress with a plea for a "loan," would be so utterly can people would consider such a request seriously.

# Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The accommodations of the Vatican may be imagined when the Pope put 2,200 beds in it at the disposal of the French pilgrims, free of charge. Higher collegiate education for girls is becoming pop-ular in France. There are two girls' lyces in Paris al-

ready, and there is to be a new college in the Fanbourg 'olssoniere. Old French forts are being sold very chesp. A French artist has bought the Fort du Guesclin for about slaver

nundred dollars. They go from a few hundreds to A company is formed in France before the winter t on to insure damages against frost. The annual los foring bad weather to agriculture is put at about fif-

A discussion upon the Church's relation to science having brought out the assertion that if the Church once admits the necessity for her doctrine to be co sistent with arience has vary existence is threatened, a correspondent of the Specision furnishes a letter from Cardinal Bellarmine, a great champion of Church authority, written in 1616, a year before the condemna-of Copernicus. The letter says: "I say that, if it should at any time be actually proved that the sun stands to the centre of the universe, and the earth in the third beaven, and that the sun does not so roun the earth, but the earth round the sun, it would then be necessary to proceed with great deliberation in ex-plaining the passages of Scripture which appear to seert the contrary and rather to say that we do no understand them than to say that a demonstrated proposition is false. But I shall not believe that there s such a demonstration until it is shown to me. Only one landed proprietor in England possesses more than 100,000 acres in one county, there being three in Ireland and fourteen in Scotland. In England the

Duke of Northumberland is proprietor of 181,016 acres in Northumberland. In Ireland Mr. Richard Burridge proprietor of 160,152 acres in Galway, the Marqui onyngham 129,840 acres in Donegal, and the Marqui of Silgo 122,902 acres in Mayo. In Scotland the Duke o Argyllowns 168,315 acres in Argyle, the Earl of Breads bane 284,166 acres in Perth and 204,192 acres in Argyle: Mr. Evan Baillie of Dockfour, 141,148 acres in nverness; the Duke of Buccleuch, 253,179 acres to Dumfries and 104 461 in Roxburgh; Mr. Donald Cam on of Lochiel, 100.574 acres in Inverness; the Earl of Dalhousie, 136,602 acres in Forfar; the Duke of Fife 139,829 acres in Aberdeen; the Duke of Hamilton 102,210 acres in Bute; Sir George Macpherson Grant 103,372 acres in Inverness; Fir James Matheson, 406, 070 acres in Ross; the Duke of Richmond, 159,952 acres n Bauff; Sir Charles Ross, 110,445 acres in Ross; the Earl of Seadeld, 100,224 acres in Inverness; and last, but not least the Duke of Satherland, with no less than 1,176,454 acres in Satherland, so that his Grace is pos-sessed of very nearly the whole county, the total area of which is 1,297,840 sercs.

A Censor attached to the imperial court in Pekir

having suggested that the Emperor should take up the ancient practice of having the classics and other sacred writings expounded to him daily, his Majest published this decree: "Nince we have undertaken the task of governing in person we have daily re-ceived in audience the officials of the metropolis and the provinces, and done our very utmost to rightly dis cern the proper men and pass judgment on their actions. Such time as remains at our disposal after transacting the multitudinous affairs of state we devote to the study of the classics and historical records often engaging in discussion with the imperial tuto and never permitting ourselves for a moment to in-dulge in luxurious case." Kien Lung abolished the read-ing on the ground that the readers took the opportunity ing, on the ground that the readers took the opportunity to indulge in general adrice and intriguing. He listened for ten years and then called a halt. The present Emperor continued: "Two emperors have thus expressed their views with regard to this matter, and the conclusion they arrived at was that these expositions were a mere fraud; that they did not advance a true understanding of the principles of government; that those concerned endeavored to put forward their private views and by flattery carry out their false designs. We see through all this

#### MOLE ST. NICOLAS.

Mr. Bongians's Second Attempt to Expini Why the Negotiations for Its Acquisition by Our Government Falled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.-In the October number of the North American Review Mr. Frederick Douglass, formerly Minister to Hayti, oncludes his account of the futile efforts made by himself and Admiral Gherardi to acquire a naval station on that island. The most strik-ing reflection suggested by this story is perhaps what it omits, for it entirely passes over the circumstance that President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard never turned to any practical account the proposal of Gen. Hippolyte and Mr. Firmin, while the civil war was still going on, to cede such a foothold in return for aid. The fundamental difficulty in all the subsequent negotiations was that the indirect aid afterward furnished by our Government oward the overthrow of Legitime, by its course in reference to the steamer Haytian Republic and to the pretended blockade of the northern ports, was not considered by Hippolyte as a response to his original proposal.

But, taking first what is actually set forth by Mr. Douglass, he shows that an unfortunate lelay was caused by the want of completeness in Admiral Gherardi's credentials. Mr Firmin, the Haytlan Foreign Minister, declared that our Government would not be bound under those instructions by any agreement which Hayti might make, and insisted on heir modification. During the two months which clapsed before the new letter of cre-dence came, the negotiations had become a natter of talk at Port-au-Prince and had aroused popular opposition. Whether this was due to indiscretion on the part of our Government, or to the desire of Hippolyte to ound his own countrymen, or to the crafty Mr. Firmin's plan to make the cession impossible, this last was the actual effect, since Hippolyte would have risked his own Government for the purpose of gratifying the United States.

A second point made clear is that Mr. Douglass found himself in some embarrassment from an application made to him to press the claims of Clyde & Co. for a subsidy of \$500,000 from Hayti for a line of steamers between that island and New York. The ex-Minister says that he favored the grant of the subsidy, but considered it unfortunate that it should have been asked for in advance of our application for a ease of the Mole. He expresses his disgust at the energy with which the agent of the company pressed this matter upon him, overlooking the fact that this, after all, was the agent's business. Between the two stools Mr. Douglass fell to the ground. Neither the subsidy nor the Mole was granted. But it is fair to say that, while he greatly disapproves the pressing of the application for the subsidy, under these circumstances, he does not think that it practically influenced the failure of the negotiations for the coalling station. In this he is undoubtedly right.

So far as Mr. Douglass's own connection with this unfortunate business is concerned, he shows by his own statement that he misconceived his relation to it. In his present contribution he refers again to the fact that Admiral Gherardi was intrusted with the main part in the negotiations, even to the drawing up of the formal application for the concession of a naval station: the energy with which the agent of the com-

of a naval station:

I neither signed is nor was asked to sign it, although it met my entire approval. I make this statement not in the way of a complaint or griewance, but simply to abow what at that time was my part and what was not my part in the simportant negotiation, the failure of which has been unjustly laid to my charge. Had the Mole been then acquired, in response to this paper, the credit of success, according to the record, would have properly belonged to the gailant Admiral in whose hame it was demanded, for in it I had neither part nor lot.

credit of success, according to the record, would have properly belonged to the gailant Admiral in whose hame it was demanded, for in it I had neither part nor lot.

But a little study of the history of our former treaties with foreign nations would have enabled him to understand that intrusting the negotiation of a treaty to a special envoy instead of a Resident Minister is a common practice in our diplomacy, and it might have diminished his sensitiveness to a conjectured slight. Mr. Douglass feels quite sure that no such feeling influenced his part in the negotiations, and yet he expressly declares that he was unwilling to adopt the view taken by Admiral Gherardi, that the friendly attitude of our naval forces during the revolution had established a claim on the gratitude of Hippolyte and Hayti. It is quite certain that the brought to the attention of Hippolyte, not offensively nor in any exaggerated way, but with tact and in a simple reliance on the actual facts. The main argument for the concession was of course to be the present mutual interest of the two republics. Since Mr. Douglass satisfied himself that he could not follow in this respect the lead of Admiral Ghernrdi, although the latter, as he says, had come from Washington with the advantage of recent personal instructions about his mission, his resignation became a matter of necessity.

But back of all the discussions of this subject is the fundamental difficulty that when Hippolyte first applied for the aid of our Government bothing was done which could bind him to any subsequent concession of a naval station. It is perfectly true that it would not have been in accordance with the dignity of our Government, proposing the grant of a naval station, diplomatic skill might perhaps have made it impossible for them aid of our Government bothing was done which could bind him to any subsequent concession is unconstitutional and not to be thought of. As the navel station, diplomatic skill might perhaps have made it impossible for them afterward to take the

# Honey in the Goddess's Head.

From the St. Louis Repo Austra, Tex., Sept. 18.—To-day Officer Musgrove of the Capitol police ascended to the dome of the granite Capitol to inspect the swarm of bees which had settled in the nostrils of the statue of the Goddess of Liberty. The figure is seventeen feet high and surmounts the dome, which is over 300 feet high. Officer Musgrove says there are probably several barreis of honey in the bronze head of the goddess.

The Romance of Two Giddy Young Per

From the Memphie Appeal-Are BURKEVILLE, Miss., Sept. 18.—The Rev. A. Cathy, a citizen of this place and a minister of the Frotestant Methodist Church, over 70 years of age, cloped with Miss Millie Marlor, aged 51 years. The lady resided three miles northwest of Burnsville with her parents. The parents objected, and so they made a midnight runaway of it last Monday night.

Tus fice has received communications relative to a atement in yesterday's issue concerning the affairs of r. G. H. Lester of Binghamton and Miss Colt of this city and her family. We are satisfied that Tux Sux has been imposed upon in the matter and that there is no truth in the circumstances as set forth in so far as they ven remotely reflect upon Miss Colt, her family, or Mr.

While we regret the publication in question and the pain it may have caused to persons wholly innocent, we shall endeavor to adequately deal with the persons ctually responsible for its atterance.

An Unyielding Defence of Mr. Andrew Lang.

From the Roston Post.
To Mr. Andrew Lang's essay entitled "Don't Marry Literary Men," Mrs. (or Miss) Elenor Nets has replied in THE SCH. She is silly enough to characterize Mr. ing's essay as " penny scrap writing."

From the Elmira Daily Adertion.
The name of the next Governor of New York will Literature and Dress

A Dead Certainty.

As a class women writers are the worst dressed of any class of professional women. Of Good Repute.

From the Indianopolis Sentinel.

From the Chingo Inity Tribus.

"Your husband," said the caller, sympathizingly, was a man of many excellent qualities."

Yes. "sighed the widow." He was a good man, iveryhody says and I wasn't much acquainfud with im myself. He belonged to six lodges."

Make It a Clean Sweep. From the clock Lector.

Mrs. Grimshy-What shall do with the old yachting ress? I li never wear it again Grimshy-Why not give it back to the dressmaker? sadiy) she has the yacht.

We warn our exteemed contemporary, the Boston Post, that it should not treat lightly the unoffending respectability which is the sole explanation of its existence. In an issue of last week it brazenly printed as its own a most interesting piece of news copied from THE SUR. Its editorial page thared with unwonted bril-liancy; but the theft was wrong.

"Peter Ibbetson" is continued in Harper's Monthly, nd it should make Da Maurier as famous in letters as b ious in art. It is beautiful. The October number is foll of good things, conspicuous among them Schuyler's paper on architecture in St. Paul and Minneapolis and Dr. Van Dyke's on the New York Art Students' League. SUNDEAMS.

-This is a record-smashing year. Mrs. Georgia A Brown made a notable divorce record in Oakland a fee days ago. She filed her complaint on Tuesday morning, the summons was served on Wednesday, on Thursday her husband put in a frivolous answer, and on Friday the answer was stricken out. The case was referred, testimony was taken, and the decree was granted on the same afternoon. Time, three and a half days.

-A granite monument is soon to be erected in the cemetery at Fort Yates over the graves of six Indian elicemen who were killed in the attack on Sitting Boll The monument will be erected by friends of the dead Indians. The Government has taken no part in the matter, and some of these friends say the public has not given the Indians the credit due them for their bravery -French Canadians who move over the border into New England usually Anglicize their names in the course of a generation or so. Dubols becomes Wood, Des Ruisseaux and Lariviere become Rivers, &c. Ocensionally curious freaks in appellation result from the practice. Not long ago a Prench Canadian named Nosi Recquette took out his naturalization papers as Christ-

mas Snowshoe. -According to a Government regular trains are to be despatched on Sundays and boildays in Belgium after Oct. 20 next. The regulation went into partial operation last June, but it was only to be opera-tive at the discretion of the railroad authorities. The idea was to make the innovation gradual, but after Oct 20 a rigid adherence to it will be exacted. Railroad employees are the objects of the Government's solici-tude in this matter.

--Here's another exasperating development in the working of the Chinese Exclusion set. A Chineman in jail in Tucson last week gave an explanation of the abtempted exodus of Chinese from Mexico into the United States. He said that one Chinaman who was recently arrested for illegally entering the United States from Mexico and was taken to San Francisco had first sent home all his savings of several years' work in Mexico, and then deliberately crossed to the United States that be might be captured and sent home to China at the expense of the United States.

It is interesting to see the fish in Union square fountain receive their daily ration of crackers at 8 o'clock every morning. They know the hour and the hand that feeds them, and the big goldfah jums up to snap a piece of biscott from the fingers and dash away. friaking their tails merrity. The small boys there man-age to get a nibble once in a while. Only a day or two ago a boy slyly dropped into the water a bent pin, with a bit of dough for bait; then quick as a wink he pulled up a good-sized goldfish and darted across to fixteenth street and away into the wilderness of the east side. The fish are voracious by nature and bite like a pickersi.

-Something new in school book literature appeared a short time ago in Berlin. It is a sycophant's history of Germany, which begins with the reign of Empero William II. as the most important period in German af-fairs, and backs down to Frederick the Great and other correspondingly insignificant predecessors of the present sovereign. The order of events is therefore somewhat like this: Workingmen's insurance, revolution of 1848-40, reforms of Stein, Prussian serfdom, and so on. The introduction of this unique bit of literature is a fulsome eulogy of Emperor William II., which leaves Emperor William I. the Great Frederick, and the Great Elector to take very small parts in the background for the present regime.

-The yellow lotus plants in the Central Park comservatory pond are natives of Florida, and were pro-duced from seeds brought here by a resident of that State, who in turn has succeeded in successfully rear-ing at his home the blue Zanzibar illy, grown from seeds that ripened in Central Park waters. None of the lotus plants is as beautiful as the lily of India and the Nile, whose golden callx and radiating fronds are typical of the sun, and whose leaves, shaded from rosy red to white, are symbolic of the dawn, and thus account for its use in the old Egyptian worship of Osiris. The roots are from eighteen inches to two feet long, and are in shape like a green banana, but when the ends are out off are found to be pierced with holes of the thickness of a pipestem. This is the edible part of the plant, and it is not unlike the ordinary potato. -A small section of the old Stuyvesant farm that has

as yet escaped the hand of improvement may be seen on Fourteenth street, just west of Second avenue. A willow tree or two and an American poplar await the woodman's are, and clusters of morning glories and sunflowers await the autumnal frosts. There is a touch of old-time simplicity in the little old cottage of a sin-gle story and its bright green lawn, but it will vanish as soon as the contractor comes along with his permit to cover the seven or eight lots with a modern abom-ination in the shape of an apartment house. Thas will ination in the shape of an apartment house. That will complete the triumph of bricks and mortar in that sec-tion and make it even more difficult to realise that in 1845, when Frederic De Peyster built and entered his up-town home on University place, near Thirteenth street, there was but a single house to intercept his view of the Rest River

-The members of the United States Coast and Gos detic Survey party who went to Alaska to establish the northeast boundary between Alaska and Canada, and whose labors resulted in giving to Canada the Taken gold fields, are telling some wonderful stories about the rich placer gold diggings discovered in the Arctic prov-ince during the last two seasons. Dr. Kingsbury, the surgeon of the party, said the other day: "All Alacks is now at fever heat over the discovery of gold in the placer mines on the upper Yukon. Old miners who have worked in the California and South Africa mines tell me that the Alaska strike is the richest they have ever seen. The country along the upper Tukon is fast filling up with people who have the gold fever, and the miners already there are so excited with the prospects of fortune that they will not leave the fields even to buy their supplies. In my opinion Alaska is going to prove one of the richest mineral possessions of the

-Aged triplets are coming to the front. Indiana claimed last week that Adalia Frances, Almond Frank-lin, and Almore Frankford Young of Winchester county, Ind., were the oldest triplets in the country. They were born on May 14, 1867. They are an affectionate trie and are astonishingly alike in features and general ap-pearance. Adalia weighs 133 pounds, Almore 188, and Almond 138. They are of the same height to a hairs preadth-5 feet and 6 inches. All are ber happy. Cortland, N. Y., is said to have triplets born two years earlier. They are Alice M., Willia, and Willard Stevens. All three are married and have families. The boys weigh about 180 pounds each and the girl 150. They, too, are healthy and hearty, Torrington village, Conn., will turn out on Sept. 23 to help Matthew, Daniel, and William Grant colorate their 70th birthday in fitting style. The village will honor the aged trio with public ceremonias in the Yown Hall. They are all good Democrats.

—A woman who for the first time visited Fort George, at the extremity of Amsterdam avenua asked her co-cort, as she gazed inquiringly around, where the fort was. He told her that she was standing on top of the earthern ramparts, and pointed out the glacia, the con-tour of the earthworks, and the remains of the starshaped redoubt at the west of the main fortification.

"I never should have thought of noticing this," she replied, "I thought it was natural until you pointed it out. I expected to see a building of brick or stone." ont. I expected to see a unitality or brick or stons." This is the case with most visitors. The path as the summit of the hill, tredden bare of grass by myriads of feet each week, follows the top of the rampart, and not one in 10,000 visitors takes any notice of the earthes lines that were laid first by the artillerymen of young Alexander Hamilton's command, and completed after the disaster at Fort Washington and the American retreat into the Jerseys, by the royal engineers under the command of the British Major Montressor.

-A young man of 22 years, who is a native of Chicag was taken by a New York friend to see the games of the Manhattan Athletic Club on Saturday. He failed to grow enthusiastic and presently expressed a wish to forsake the grand stand and its fashionable throng for the rocky heights to the west of the field, where hun-dreds of uninvited visitors were perched on boulders, looking down upon the human bechive with great ap-parent interest. His guide did not fancy the trip, but out of politeness proceeded to do the climbing. The Chicagoan's enthusiasm increased with each upward step, and at last when he stood on the business seek. step, and at last, when he stood on the highest point of rock overlooking the arena of the athletes, hedrew a long breath, looked about him, and exclaimed: "Magnifi-cent!" "What," asked the man of the metropolis, "the games! Have you caught on at last ""Fshaw" was the reply. "Those little fellows in uniform running around the field down there look like a picture of the frownies playing at lacrosse. I mean those rocks We have nothing like them at Chicago. Look at th precipices and the oaks growing in crevices of the rocks, and to think that all this can be seen in the heart of your city. It comes to me like a revelation." The young clubman looked at him with astonishment the ould not be expressed in words, and no doubt is still bly wondering how any man in his senses could rave about rocks and trees and things that a New York child can see any day of the week.

Freedom of Worship at Elmira.

To ran Entron or The Scs—Ser: In the issue of the lith inst, a correspondent asked your opinion upon the question of freedom of worship, instancing the the question of freedom of worship, instancing the lifence of Refuge, where religious rights, constitutionally guaranteed, were disregarded. The tavor of your epition is also asked regarding the religious discrimination practised at the New York State Reformatory at Finitza. At this institution the constitutional rights of the prisoners are not only ignored, but Catholes are positively forced to attend and participate in Protestan worship. This is a fundamental plank of the discipline, will severe penalties awaiting its breach. The discrimination is complete and beyond question, in the fact that Protestanians were always free when tatholic services used to be held there. This question was brought to the notice of tion. Ifful, who was supposed to be in favor the notice of tion. Ifful, who was supposed to be in favor the notice of tion. Ifful, who was supposed to be in favor of the fifth, who was supposed to be in favor of the following the properties an additional manager whom he knew to be in perfect an additional manager whom he knew to be in perfect an additional manager whom he knew to be in perfect an additional manager whom he knew to be in perfect and the properties of the perfect would expose both projudice and the policy.

Eleman, Sept. 21.

flive ready attention and prompt treatment to all affections of the howels, diarrhors, choices morbus dysentery, ac. Dr. Jayne's Carminative halsam afford immediate relief and speedily cures these companies.—Afr.